"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

B Holds in Baltimore its 16th Annual Reunion.

A GRAND GOOD TIME

The City Overflows With Affection and Hospitality.

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

San Francisco the Place for the Reunion of 1886.

Baltimore, the bright-crowned Queen of the Chesapeake; Baltimore, the historic; Baltimore, around whose feet have dashed the bilwas shed the first blood of the rebellion; Baltipiore, famed in song and story for beautiful women and courtly, courageous men, put on ber festal robes and brightest smile to welcome the Army of the Potomac for their 16th annual | and said, among other things: Reunion. For months she had been preparing for the grand event. The public-spirited and active Mayor of the city-Hon. F. C. Latrobefathered around him an energetic corps of the to Warren. leading citizens, who were as much in earnest Petomac, and very many, embracing all classes, had made a record while wearing the gray. The press of the city gave the work warm encouragement from first to last, and all this bore the happiest fruit. The Army of the Potomac never received a more flattering welcome or enloyed more sincere and lavish hospitality anywhere that it has met. It was met and entertained with a cordiality and heartiness that had all the warm impulsiveness of the South, commingled with the North's methodical provision of every detail that could complete

Therefore the Reunion was a grand success, It was a success in every way. The attendance was large, and embraced all classes of soldiers and an usual number of men whose names are historical. Every one who came was delighted that he did so-delighted with those whom he met, and delighted with the magnificent entertainment by the Baltimoreaus. The exercises, the speeches and the parade were unusually fine, and the visit of the Confederate veterans was a happy incident, which must bring a rich harvest of peace and sectional good

the comfort and enjoyment of the occasion.

feeling. To the Citizens' Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Subordinate Committee, the highest praise is due for the flawless success of every feature and provision of the Reunion. Our readers will be interested in knowing that the Military Executive Committee, which did a large portion of the work so effectively, consisted of the following old soldiers:

MILITARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Maj. Frederick W. Simon, 8th Md., Chairman; Capt. Charles H. Waltemyer, 1st Md.; Capt. B. T. Matthews, 2d Md.; Capt. Joseph Sudsberg 3d Md.; Gen. Rich'd N. Bowman, 4th Md.; R H. Cameron, 5th Md.; Col. Jos. C. Hill, 6th Md.; Capt. Noble H. Creager, 7th Md.; Lieut, W. H. Cook, 8th Md.; Serg't W. R. Watts, 9th Md.; Gen. W. E. W. Ross, 10th Md.; Col. J. G. Johannes, 11th Md.; Capt. Geo. H. Wann, 1st Md. P. H. B.; Lieut. W. H. Foreman, 3d Md. P. H. B.; Lieut. S. S. Baker, 2d (C. S.) Md.; Col. Robt. G. King, Purnell Legion; Gen. Jas. M. Deems, 1st Md. Cav.; G. W. F. Vernon, 1st P. H. B. Cav.; Lieut. Thomas Buryon, Battery A, Md. L. A.; Lient. Charles Graffin, Battery B, Md. L. A.; F. W. Wild, Alexander's Battery; Serg't John C. Fortie, 30th U. S. (Col'd); Serg't J. H. Foreman, 39th U. S. (Col'd); Col. T. F. Lang, 5th W. Va. Cav.; Col. S. E. Chamberlain, 25th N. Y. Cav.; Capt. N. M. Rittenhouse, 2d. Pa. Cav.; Capt. H. P. Goddard, 14th Conn.; Capt. R. W. Scarlett, 116th Pa.; Col. John A. Tompkius, 1st R. I. L. A.; Maj. F. W. Coleman, 151st N. Y.; Capt. Thomas Daly, jr., 132d N. Y.; Lieut. James Smith, Michael Holden, Lieut. W. H. Ferris, Lieut. Frank Nolan, 2d

Del.; Col. H. P. Underhill, 160th N. Y. CORPS MEETINGS.

Business Meetings of the Societies of the Different Corps-Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year. The Reunion opened in the forenoon with the business meetings of various corps societies in the rooms assigned them for headquarters. FIRST CORPS.

About 50 members of Fighting Joe Hooker's old command gathered themselves together in eech, in which he expressed his gratification at once more meeting his old comrades, and urged that every member write out his military history for the benefit of his children and for the use of the historian of the tuture. A letter was read from Gen. G. R. Paul, who was shot through both eyes at Gettysburg, regretting that ill-health would prevent his being present. The following officers were elected for the en-

President-Gen. Abner Doubleday. Vice-President for Society of Army of the Potomac-Gen. E. B. Fowler.

Vice-Presidents-Chas. E. Coon, Gen. Chas. E. Phelps, Gen. John W. Reynolds and Capt. P. Corresponding Secretary-Jos. W. Kirkley.

Recording Secretary-W. H. Riley. Treasurer-Thos. M. Exley. Historian-Jas. H. Stine. The President and Vice-Presidents were con-

stituted a committee to aid the Historian. Resolutions of condolence and sympathy for

the death of Col. John G. Stevenson were passed, and Gens. Bragg, Fowler and Stannard were appointed a committee to prepare similar resolutions on the death of Gen. McDowell. SECOND AND THIRD CORPS. The Second and Third Corps were consolidated in the Spring of 1864, and the members

of the two organizations held their meeting together in the City Hail. Gen. Haucock could not be present. Gen. Jas. B. Coit was elected President pro tem., and Capt. Chas. E. Troutman Secretary, in the place of Capt. John D. Billings, who was absent. Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of Gen. Gershom B. Mott. Resolutions of thanks to Capt, Billings for his efficient performance of the | did not hold a meeting, duties of Secretary, and expressions of a hope

of his early restoration to health were adopted. The death of Col. Chas. A. Joyce was annonneed, and the usual committee appointed. A debate ensued upon the motion to present Gen. Grant's name to the meeting for re-election as President. The resolution was finally adopted with but two dissenting votes

the ensuing year, who were duly elected: President-Gen. Jas. B. Coit. Vice-Presidents-Col. N. Batchelder, Col. E.

Nominations, reported the following officers for

M. DuBois, Maj. E. M. Weil. Vice-President for Society of Army of the Potomac-Gen. Nat P. Lane. Secretary and Treasurer-Capt. Jas. Kay. Executive Committee-H. P. Goddard, Joseph

Burroughs, Wm. DeLacy, Robert W. Scarlett, Historian-Gen. Francis A. Walker.

FIFTH CORPS. The Fifth Corps met in the hall of Dushane Post, G.A.R. The President-Gen. James Mc-Quade-had died during the year, and the meeting was presided over by the First Vice-President, Maj. James Stiner, who, on calling the meeting to order, referred appropriately to Gen. McQuade's death. Gen. J. J. Milhau reported a resolution which was unanimously adopted, and which read as follows:

Resolved, That the Fifth Army Corps Society ear-nestly and respectfully ask of the Congress of the United States to take measures to carry into effect the recommendations of the Advisory Board, so as to insure at an early date the full vindication of our first Commander, Gen. Fitz-John Porter, which the army and the country knows he is entitled to.

The Advisory Board further declares it is not possible that any court-martial could have condemned Gen. Fitz-John Porter if it had correctly understood the situation. His conduct was that of the true soldier, obedient, subordinate, faithful, judicious, and saved the lows of three great wars; Baltimore, in which | Union army from disaster on the 29th of Au-

The question of a monument to Gen. Warren at West Point came up for discussion, and Gen. Locke made a defense and eulogy of that gallant General. Gen. John C. Robinson, who to her hespitality the war-worn veterans of lost a leg in the Wilderness, was called upon,

There is no doubt that Gen. Warren died of a broken heart, after having in vain sought repara-tion. There was no man I had greater respect for than Gen. Sheridan, but, in the language of the took a very deep interest in the matter and army, he went off half-cocked. If he had reflected he would never have done the injustice he did

Private McKinney spoke strongly on the inthree, of which Gen. Locke should be chairman, was appointed to take whatever action might be necessary in the matter of the monument. The following officers were elected: President-Gen. J. J. Milhau.

First Vice-President-Maj. F. W. Simon. Second Vice-President-Maj. W. J. Moore-

Secretary and Treasurer - Gen. Fred. T.

Executive Committee-Gen. H. A. Barnum, Col. Lewis Clark, and Lieut.-Col, Lewis Carl. Vice-President for Society of Army of the Potomac-Gen. James B. Sweitzer. SIXTH CORPS.

The Sixth Corps met in Wilson Post Hall, with Gen. Adam E. King in the chair, who spoke feelingly of Gens. Grant and Sedgwick. The Committee on Nominations consisted of Cols. D. S. Hassenger, Geo. A. Bernard and Serg't. H. C. Larowe, and reported the following officers for the ensuing year, who were unani-

mously elected: President-Gen. N. M. Curtis. Vice-Presidents-Gen. W. H. Penrose, U. S.A., Corp. J. A. Wittersheim and Maj. H. G. Gilmor. Recording Secretary-Capt. Geo. B. Fielder. Corresponding Secretary-Chas. H. Pine.

Treasurer-Col. Samuel Treusdale. Vice-President for Society of the Army of the Potomac-Gen. John W. Latta. The Ninth Corps met in the City Court room, with ex-Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and Gen. H. C. Barney as Secretary.

had died during the year and the transaction of routine business, the following officers were President-Gen. John F. Hartrauft. Vice-President-Gen. S. G. Griffin. Vice-President for Society of the Army of the Potomac-Gen. O. B. Wilcox.

After reading obituary notices of members who

Secretary-Gen. H. C. Barney. A resolution was unanimously adopteddespite Gen. Wilcox's protest—urging that gentleman for promotion to the Brigadier-Generalship made vacant when Gen. Augur is retired.

ELEVENTH CORPS. Gen. T. C. Lee presided over the meeting of the Eleventh Corps, and Gen. James McBride acted as Secretary. The following officers were

President-Gen. James S. Robinson (now Secretary of State for Ohio). Vice-Presidents-Col. T. C. Tomlinson, Col. Orlando Smith and Capt. H. L. Morey. Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer-Gen.

Jas. A. McBride. Recording Secretary-Maj. Arnold Kummer Executive Committee-Gens. Robinson, Mc-Bride, Meyer, Milroy and Ames.

TWELFTH CORPS. In the absence of Col. G. A. Robinson, the

President, Gen. H. W. Slocum, the old commander of the corps, was called to the chair. Surg. John J. H. Love was made Secretary. The following officers were elected:

President-Capt. A. M. Matthews, 13th N. J. Vice-President for Society of Army of Potomac-Col. Philo Buckingham. Secretary and Historian-Surg. John J. H.

EIGHTEENTH CORPS. Officers elected:

President-Gen. Ellery C. Ford. Vice-President-Capt. A. W. Houghton. Secretary-Capt. N. B. Fithian. NINETEENTH CORPS. Secretary J. A. Jaynes announced that the

President, Gen. W. H. Emory, was suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and was consequently unable to be present. He sent a letter regretresponse to the call. Gen. Doubleday called | ting his absence, which he said "to me is very the meeting to order and made a bright little distressing, because I expected to meet you all mony to the cordial reconciliation between the two sections of our once divided country. It was in this section of the country that the war raged with relentless spirit, and here we felt the full evil of civil war. Happily now that has all passed, and we can meet our comrades on both sides with coplial greeting." The following officers were elected :

President-Gen. W. H. Emory. Vice-Presidents-Col. John G. Healy, 9th Conn.; Col. Nicholas W. Day, 131st N. Y.; Col. Thomas R. Scott, 174th N. Y. Secretary and Treasurer-Capt. W. D. Jaynes,

75th N. Y. Historian-Maj. W. P. Huxford, 162d N. Y. The Historian was also made representative in the Army of the Potomac.

CAVALRY CORPS. The President, Gen. McIntosh, was not present, and Gen. W. H. Boyd took the chair, with Maj. L. M. Barney as Acting Secretary. The following officers were elected:

President-Gen. John P. Taylor. Vice-Presidents-Gen. Wm. H. Boyd, Capt. P. Lacey Goddard, Gen. Jas. M. Deems, Gen. Wm. Wells, Col. Chas. N. Manchester, Capt. E. M. Neville and Private Henry T. Bartlett. Vice-President for Army of the Potomac-Gen. Wm. Wells.

Secretary-Maj. L. M. Barney. Treasurer-G. Irvine Whitehead. A report from the Treasurer, embodying a report from a committee appointed at the last meeting changing the badge of the Society, was also adopted. The new badge is a pin of two sabers of gold crossed on a sunburst of silver.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS All the corps urged the re-election of Gen. Grant as President of the Society, and all the corps adopted the resolutions of the Veteran's Rights Union.

At the conclusion of the meeting the corps societies took up the line of march to Ford's Opera House, where the business meeting of now surrender to you our hearts." the Society of the Army of the Potomac was Mej. N. M. Brooks, from the Committee on to be held.

BUSINESS MEETING.

A Full Attendance-Gen. Hunt Presides-Gen. Grant Re-elected President-Introduction of Lee Camp. When the members of the society entered Ford's Opera House at 2 o'clock it was found to be brilliantly decorated for the occasion. Gay bunting floated everywhere, and miniature flags of all nations were suspended across the center of the auditorium. On the stage were stacks of muskets and pitched tents. The stack on the left was draped in black and supported the Fifth Corps flag, trimmed with crape.

Upon the stage were seated, among other prominent gentlemen: Gens. H. J. Hunt, Abner Doubleday, H. W. Slocum, John C. Lee, Geo. H. Sharpe, E. Jardine, John W. Reynolds, Jas. D. McBride, Mart. McMahon, Romeyn B. Ayres, John C. Robinson, J. F. Hartranft, E. B. Fowler, W. H. Browne, Adam E. King, Nat. P. Lee, A. J. Smith, C. E. Pratt, and Geo. J. Stannard; Cols. Horatio King, N. Batchelder, Mike Sheridan, and D. B. de Clay; Capt. John T. Clemm, and Past Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort.

Gen. Horatio C. King, the Recording Secretary, called the meeting to order at 2:30, and in a few well-chosen words told of the illness of Gen. Grant, the President of the society, and congratulated his hearers on the probability of his recovery, in spite of the doctors. He then called to preside over the meeting the society's oldest Vice-President, Gen. Henry J.

On taking the chair Gen. Hunt alluded to the presence in the city of representatives of the Army of the Potomac's old enemy-the Army of Northern Virginia. He said that for the first time in the history of the society some gentlemen from the "other side" would be present, and he hoped they would be cordially welcomed, "for you know we have good cause to respect them."

The regular business of the society was proceeded with. The Treasurer and Secretary read their reports, and the election of officers become next in order. Gen. John C. Robinson came to the front of the stage on his crutches, and said that his name had been presented for President of the society, and had received many assurances of support. He thanked the as he. Very many of these-now manufactur- justice done Gen. Warren, and said that the friends who had been so kind, but he wanted ers, merchants, bankers and professional men- entire army had shown that it vindicated him. to say positively that under no circumstances Gen. Horatio C. King. had served in the ranks of the Army of the On motion of Col. Allabach, a committee of would be consent to be a candidate against Please thank the members of the Society of the Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. This announcement was received with a storm of applause.

Gen. Grant's name was immediately put in nomination in the midst of more applause. Gentlemen from each of the corps reported that their society had instructed them to support the re-election of the iron man who led the Army of the Potomac to final victory. Col. Mahan, of the 9th Mass., rose on his

crutches and moved that the rules be suspended and the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the society for U. S. Grant. This was done by acclamation. Gen. Hunt was instructed to inform Gen. Grant by telegraph of his re-election.

Gen. Horatio C. King was re-elected Corresponding Secretary; Gen. M. T. McMahon, Treasurer, and Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Recording Secretary, by acclamation, under a suspension of the rules. RECEPTION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Gen. W. H. Browne stated to the meeting that he was informed that R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans had come on from Richmond to pay their respects to the society, and he moved that they be invited to places on the floor. At this a storm burst out. Several members indignantly and loudly protested against their admission

Mai. Clark exclaimed, "No matter how repentant rebels may have become, they have no concern with the executive business of this society, and should not be invited to enter the building." "Invite them into the gallery," shouted another voice. Col. Mahan, of the 9th Mass., cried, "Let the rebels stay outside; we don't want them here." "Keep quiet," entreated the men who were around the speaker, but he wouldn't keep quiet. He stood up on his one leg and crutch and began to tell about the scene in Baltimore on April 19, 1861, when a Massachusetts regiment endeavored to pass through the city, but before he could get through the rest of the society drowned his voice with hisses. Then somebody moved to adjourn, while somebody else said that as numbers of the society would leave the theater as seen as the rebels came in, the rebels had better be informed not to come, so as to avoid an in-

The Chairman and Gen. King made every effort to restore order, and the latter became engaged in an altercation with some of the protestants, and in the heat of the discussion things were said which he and Col. Mahan afterward apoligized to the society for. Sufficient order was at last restored to enable the meeting to entertain Gen. Browne's motion that a committee of five be appointed to escort the Camp into the hall.

Coi. Mahan and a bald-headed man whom no one knew, and who refused to give his name, renewed their protests, but they were almost alone, and the motion was carried overwhelm-

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING. While the committee was out the society land, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Cincinnati,

considered the next place of meeting. Cleve-Buffalo, Indianapolis, Saratoga and San Francisco were suggested. Past Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort

made a ringing speech in favor of San Francisco. He said that the Legislature of California had appropriated \$25,000, and that San Francisco would raise \$50,000 more, provided the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sociely of the Army of the Potomac would hold a joint meeting in San Francisco.

Gen. Jardine opposed San Francisco, because individual expenses would be greater than many of the society could afford. Ex-Gov. Lee, of Ohio, said that the society's idea in always holding its meetings near the Atlantic was provincial. There would be a larger attendance in San Francisco than there was in

cinnati 33.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to erected to Gens. Thomas and McPherson. The resolutions of the Veteran's Rights Union arging the Government, in filling civil offices, to prefer persons honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in line of duty, and to show the same preferment for soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans of deceased sol-

diers and sailors, when discharges are made. ENTRANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES. At this point the committee escorting the Confederates entered. The latter were attired in the familiar gray, and their Commander wore the suggestive three silver stars on his collar. As they marched down the main aisle the whole meeting arose and welcomed them with ringing cheers. The Confederates were conducted to the stage, and as they faced the audience their leader commanded, "Now, boys, give them the

old-fashioned rebel yell," which was done. When they were seated Maj. Martin Maginnis of the 1st Minn., made a ringing speech of welcome. He said that whatever there was in the rear of the armies, there was always the truest chivalry at the front. Hard pounding produced mutual respect. Whatever of malice and meanness there was in the rear, none of it came to the front. There brave men faced brave men. The fighting men are to-day the quietest and best citizens of a reunited country. The fellows who are at fever heat now are the men who remained at home when the fighting was going

Gen. Cooke, the Commander of Lee Camp, re sponded to the welcome, and said that the blue and the gray soldiers should unite to conquer

Col. Marshall, who was a member of R. E Lee's staff, was called out and said: "We surrendered our arms to you at Appomattox; we Col. Evans, of Richmond, said:

And closed a faithful, giorious career. Fellow-Soldiers: I shake hands with you, not

across the bloody chasm, for that is filled with poli-ticians, but across the Potomac, which, as you Stood firmly formed, and like a massive reknow, is quite narrow at some points. You talk about patriotism. In my opinion a man's patriotism in the late skirmish depended largely upon where he lived. If you of the blue had lived in Virginia you would have worn the gray. If I had been born in Massachusetts it is probable I would have joined Ben. Butler's regiment, and if I had lived in Baltimore it is more than probable I would have hit Ben, with a brick or anything else. But all that is passed. We have now a common country, and patriotism would be shown as quickly in the South as in the North if an English lion, a Rus-

sian bear, or any other animal were to bother us. The Colonel then got off a pun which made his hearers roar. He said: "We fought over a principle, but England and Russia would fight over a He-rat." He was about to take his seat after this, but the audience cried, "Keep on! keep on!" "It's mighty easy for you to say go on," said the Colonel, "but just come up here and try it." [Laughter.] The Colonel dwelt upon the present reign of good feeling, and said: "Bunker Hill is our common property; Gettysburg belongs to you, but, gentlemen, Bull Run is ours!" [Laughter and applause.] As to the men who are as warlike in peace,

In Virginia the men who talked loudest before the fighting began became the sutlers afterwards, and he supposed that there were men making buttons in Connecticut in the same way.
[Laughter.] He himself had not done much fighting, but he had done whatever he was told to do, and he would do the same for our reunited country, to which he piedged his heart and hand. [Ap-

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING RECEPTION.

Address of Welcome-Response-Poem-Gen. Pratt's Address-Miscellaneous Speeches. When the society reassembled in the Opera House in the evening, a splendid congregation of the best citizens of Baltimore gathered with it. The theater was superbly illuminated by electricity, and the decorations shone brilliantly

in the strong clear light. The excellent band of Wilson Post, G.A.R., opened the exercises with a stirring march. Gen. Hunt called the meeting to order, and Gen. King read the following telegram from Gen. Grant:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1885. me a second time their President. I wish my healt! promised the probability of my being at the next meeting. I would regard it as providential should I be able to attend, but I accept the honor, though without the hope of performing the duties of the office. Wishing all the members many happy Re-I remain. II. S. GRANT.

unions. The band then introduced a strikingly novel and pleasing feature by the performances of a composition called "A Day in Camp." This introduced all the leading bugle calls and signals, such as "Drummer's Call," "Reveille," "Assembly," "Glory Hallelujah," "Surgeou's Call," "Stable Call," " Peas on a Trencher," " Breakfast Call," "First Call for Guard;" Drum Corps, "To the Color," "Boots and Saddle," "To Horse," "The White Cockade;" Recall, "Roast Beef," "Dinner Call," "Marching Through Georgia;" Drum Roll, "Retreat; Sunset Gun, Mocking Bird," "Tattoo;" Extinguish Lights,

The effect was greatly hightened by the distribution of buglers through the remoter parts of the auditorium, who repeated and answered the calls. When "Glery Hallelujah" and 'Marching Through Georgia" were played the whole audience rose and joined in singing the

WELCOME. Hon. F. C. Latrobe, Mayor of Baltimore, advanced to the front of the stage and said: In behalf of the citizens and in the name of the city, I bid you welcome to Baltimore. There is but one regret in connection with your visit-the absence of your old commander, whose presence would have added so much to the interest and pleasure of this Reunion. Let us all earnestly hope that he may win his battle with disease, again restored to health. I am informed that this is the first time you have assembled in a Southern city. A hospitable and cordial greeting has awaited you. It is true that in the war which created your organization public feeling and opin-ion in Baltimore were divided. Many of her sons knew as comrades the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, but a great many, as wearers of the gray, learned on the field of battle to respect your prowess as "foemen worthy of their steel." Since then the snows of Winter and flowers of Spring have come and gone for 20 years; numbers of your comrades who then survived amid shot and shell ave since fallen before the sickle of the reaper, Death; a generation has been born and grown to nanhood; the great soldiers who led the contending hosts at Gettysburg have crossed over the river. and with Sedgwick and Jackson, Stuart and Custer, Farragut and Buchanan, are now in the ranks of the shadowy army; the angry blare of your trumpet and hoarse roll of your drums have long been stitled; the blessings of peace, good will and loyalty everywhere prevail, and the flag of the nion waves in undisputed majority above a happy, prosperous and united people. Under such circu stances, and with such surroundings, you, the veteran survivors of a grand army, have come to hol the festive board, and beside peaceful camp-fires to tell over again "the battles, sieges, fortunes you have passed" in those four years of strife; to take in friendly grasp the hands of those once your foes, now your fellow-countrymen, and join with them and all others in pledging loyalty and allegiance to the great Republic, Your swords are sheathed, your battle cries husbed; but the recollection of your valorous deeds and the memory of the dead heroes who were once your comrades or your foemen, is the common heritage of a country which will never cease to be proud of the bravery of her soldiers who lought in the great civil war, which decided that e Union of these States should last forever. We bid you welcome, thrice welcome, to Baltimore.

Our latch-strings are out, the hearts and homes o our people will be found open, to the veterans of he Army of the Potomac.

At the conclusion of his address, the Mayor was greeted with loud applause. Gen. Hunt responded as follows:

Ir the name of the members of the Army of the Potomac I thank you for your hearty and generous welcome. It is just what we might have expected, judging from the reputation of your State and own-a town of beautiful women and brave men. We appreciate every word spoken; not only the words of welcome to us, but also in regard to the feeling that now exists between those who were separated on the field of battle. Gentlemen of Lee Camp, soldiers in gray, you who have given us so many meetings before now-meetings in which we San Francisco was finally selected, receiving wish to be separated in the future for mutual benefit. Applause and laughter we have had a fair. square, honest war, in which we did our best, and now we can thank God for a fair, square, honest peace. Many of the memories of war we would erect to Gen. Hooker a statue similar to that like to be obliterated in the past, but there are others which we wish to cherish and keep fresh. Mr. Mayor, I here represent Gen. Grant, and I will try to represent him in one respect-and that by being silent.

> Maj. DeWitt C. Sprague, of Washington, the poet of the evening, was then introduced, and read the following verses:

Another soft May morning, calm and fair, Dawned smiling on the verdant earth serene, Although an awful, awe-inspiring scene Was soon again to be enacted there.

Then, one and twenty years ago this day, When Spring had clothed the earth in fairest Into the bosom of the Wilderness, Potomac's Army hewed a bloody way. At early dawn the dreadful strife began,

And hand-to-hand with a determined foe, Thousands at eve in death were lying low; With blood the forest streamlets deeply ran. There, friend and foe, the dead and wounded lay, Blended in bloo l on the contested field, Where they had fiercely fought would neither

Till death or darkness closed the deadly fray. And then, es if to hide from mort' sight That seene of desoration and distress, Around was drawn with pitying tenderness And tears of dew the somber screen of night.

But many valorous chieflains of renown, Sought fresher laurels at the Wilderness, And many a name our graleful people bless, That here secured the patriot's fadeless crown. Hancock, another Henry of Navarre, Led a the gallant Second to the front, And of the hery trial bore the brunt,

and added to his fame another star. The lion-hearted Sedgwick, too, was here, Beloved and honored, bravest of the brave; Too soon, too soon, he found a patriot's grave

Stood firmly formed, and like a massive rock Hurled back the surging battle's furious shock, And with their gallant comrades nobly vied.

Brave Warren led the valiant Fifth, this day, That won at Gettysburg enduring fame; On Little Round Top, wrapped in battle flame, With sturdy Sykes it held the foe at bay. nd "Little Phil" was there, the brilliant, dashing

Phil Sheridan, who later on, they say, Rode down from Winchester one Autumn day, And gave Jube Early a terrible thrashing. The victor chief of Gettysburg was here,

His star of glory still resplendent biazed, Albeit a mightier orb had risen near. Yes, he was there who never said "I can't." 'Advance along the line," at dawn of day, Was his command; 'twas the peculiar way Of Unconditional-Surrender Grant.

Loved by the Army, by the Nation praised,

O, laureled Grant! The Nation's chosen one To lead to victory her loyal host! In all her proud array she cannot boast prouder name than thine, thou favorite son!

Ah, how the Nation stood with bated breath When but a few brief weeks agone the wail Was through it borne as on an iey gale: Grant's dying! nearing fast the realm of death! of ability as a soldier and in implicit faith in Divine Providence, "Stonewall" Jackson was the protoll eyes were turned toward his suffering bed, All hearts beat wildly between hope and fears, And many a check accustomed not to tears

And many anxious days and nights then sped, Fraught with a sad, impenetrable gloom, Till the dread Angel with the sable plume Spread his black wing and, for the present, fled.

Vas wet and pale, and strong men bowed the head.

And hope that our beloved and honored chief May soon from all affliction find retief, And long in health among his people stay. But we remember now that gloomy past, That era pregnant with the Nation's fate,

That he return not soon, O, let us pray!

When the distracted and imperiled State On him her trembling hope confiding cast. How nobly he the mighty burden bore, Unmoved by wrong or clamorous discontent, Inflexible in his great purpose on he went,

To win a matchless fame for evermore. 1 Even his patience-how sublime !- revealed His greatness. Silent and sure, on and on He went, from the stormed wails of Donelson, Till Appomattox all his glory sealed.

How modestly he heard the world's applause, The plaudits of his Nation, saved and free (That bears the hope of ail humanity), For this he fought, 'twas freedom's sacred cause.

His sword was drawn by duty's stern command, Not for unboly conquest, self-renown, Not for a conqueror's stained inglorious crown, But for the weal and glory of his land ! Thy place was justly won the great among, lilustrious Grant! We this offering

A tribute to our greatest comrade bring, Albeit his praise by all the world is sung. Thy course was glorious, and thy honored name Will live in all the world throughout all time,

Preserved among the great and good and deeds

in Freedom's storied temple, there by Fame. Fain would I mention other names to-day, A meed of praise deserved on all bestow, But I the loving task must here forego.

That I may not too much prolong this lay. And yet, there is another name enshrined, Lasting and deep in many a comrade's heart; A name that of our history is a part, and with our proud achievements is entwined.

McClellan! our first and only living head!

How grandly he Potomac's Army wrought, And out of chaos into order brought,

and it to victory at Antietam led; and as to-day, we, comrades, looking back, Behold its course to final victory, And honor many a noble chieftain, we All love and honor, too, our "LITTLE MAC."

But we should not forget our fallen brave. No; their dear memory should ne'er decay. For their beloved, imperiled country they The last full measure of devotion" gave.

Bedeck their lowly bed, O gentle Spring! Bedeck with mantle green their honored bed, And immortelles with dewy fingers spread, and let thy feathered choir their requiem sing! Who love their country fight and die for her,

Rear to themselves a lasting monument. Not with unhonored clay their dust is blent; The whole earth is their hallowed sepulcher. th, well, we know our brother foe was brave-

(We are not here vain-giorous boast to make): We fought him only for his country's sake. Ve conquered, but we conquered all to save! e gallant men who wore the Southern grav Ye valient men who wore the loyal biue! Ye all were to the cause ye fought for true,

But ye are ail Americans to-day. Sun of peace, shine ever on this land! O Freedom, with thy sacred Ægis guard! O Light of Progress, fead us still onward! Right of Justice, rule from strand to strand! I* It will be remembered that in March, 1864, the

ive corps constituting the Army of the Potomas were consolidated into three corps, as follows: The old Second and old Third formed the new Second, the old Fifth and old First formed the new Fifth while a division that had formerly been with the Third Corps was transferred to the Sixth; therefore to distinctive reference is here made to the First and Third Corps, which, as divisions of the others, participated in the battle of the Wilderness. They retained, however, their distinctive corps and di-THE ORATION.

Gen. C. E. Pratt, the orator of the evening, was then introduced, and spoke as follows: Comrades: We meet to-day, surrounded by all hat makes life attractive. The patriotic State of Maryland, through its Governor bids us welcome. The "beauty and chivalry" of this Monumental lity have greeted us with a good cheer worthy of ts illustrious founders. Coming unarmed, we have

een made prisoners by the arms of affection and It is many years since you laid aside the habits and labors of the soldier; but to-day you have the same veteran swing in your footsteps that followed McClellan at Antietam, Meade at Gettysburg, and Grant and Sheridan at Appomattox. To the casual spectator you are clothed in the unassuming garb he peaceful citizen, but to one who shared somewhat in your hardships and glories upon the dusty march, on the lonely picket-line, at the enlivened camp-fire, and upon the battlefield, you still show in your undimmed eyes and soldierly bearing the strict discipline, stern endeavor, patient endurance, heroic courage and patriotic devotion which during four years met with every emergency, over-came all obstacles, and at last scaled the late of rebellion. As you "touch elbows to the right" the electric current of patriotism again goes down the line, thrilling every nerve and awakening in the memory the cherished associations of that eventful

period. At the outset of our Reunion let us first manifest our joy and gratitude that we have a restored Union, composed of sovereign States inhabited by freemen; that we have a Constitution adequate to the emergencies of civil war on the broadest scale and sufficiently expansive to protect the freedom of all who come under the flag; and that, in defeating the armies of our opponents, we extinguished sectional prejudice and animosity, and ook only as spoils the respect and esteem of our fellow-countrymen, leaving between the sections only a rivalry to be foremost in promoting the hap-piness and the prosperity of the people of the whole

Let us rejoice that it was committed to us and to our generation to determine whether the Union should be rendered indestructible by war, and that to our fidelity was confided all that the sacrifices of he past generations had acquired. In discharging the task you have assigned me on this occasion, I must ask your indulgence for the consideration of certain subtle and far-reaching forces which, existing in all wars, were present throughout the whole of our four years of conflict.

These, in bearing and effect, are of the utmost importance to a correct appreciation of the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. Other speakers upon many occasions have amply satisfied the requirements of your constitution re-specting the "Name and fame of those who have fallen either upon the battlefield or in the line of Orators, journalists and historiens have recorded

and marches," and your "great achievements" are enshrined upon the choicest pages of American poetry and eloquence. Instead of attempting a rivelry with these culogists, I propose for the sake of novelty and interest, and out of devotion to the cause of truth and justice. to examine in a philosophic spirit, not at all partisan, the course of pointies in the conduct of the war and the effect it had upon the army. My purpose is, not to take sides on any of the matters or issues which were thus affected by poli-

your "numerous well-contested battles, campaigns

ties, but merely to point out some of the very im- the same date as the meeting of the loyal Governors portant circumstances and events of a military character which turned upon this potent influ-ence, so as to clear up much of criticism and difficuity and to place the trials, devotion and uncom-plaining patriotism of the Army of the Potomae in a clearer and higher light. I need not say that no consideration would tempt me to intrude upon this occasion thoughts distaste-

ful to any soldier of whatever political persuasion, but it must be of interest and profit to us all to con-sider with care and attention the political influences and forces as they appeared in connection with our experience as soldiers, and either changed or di-rected the progress of our campaigns.

It was both the misfortune and glory of the Army of the Potomac to be entrusted with the defense of Washington, as well as the defeat of the "pick and flower" of the Confederate forces. The disaster at Bull Run, which had been precipitated upon the country by the clamor of an unreasonable public and the agitation of a few editors, justly excited the fears, wounded the pride and roused the indigna-tion of the whole country; but as soon as the Capital was safe, by reason of the presence of the organized Army of the Potomac, a subtile and concealed influence commenced its work of turning the war to the accomplishment of sinister ends. There is a political side to every war, especially under a representative government. It was politics that kept Cesar in Gaul for 10 years prior to his crossing the Rubicon to overthrow the Roman Senate. It was politics that crippled Wellington on the Peninsula. It was politics and civil interference that lost to the

in our war, not only to keep up military enthusiasm in the army, but to maintain a patriotic spirit in the people and good financial credit at home and Politics to these ends were justifiable, nay more, legitimate and indispensable

English army in Egypt, Gordon, of whom in point

CLASSES IN THE ARMY. Looking at the situation calmly, 20 years after the event, it may be asserted that the opinion that secession was rebellion, and that it must be suppressed at all hazard, was almost unanimous. Every discordant element became merged in the universal determination to wipe out the disgrace at Buil Run and restore the Union. The people of all the Northern States seemed to vie with each other to furnish men and means for carrying on the war. It was not till long afterwards, when contracts were to be given out, offices to be distributed and personal arrests to be justified, that we ever heard of the term "disloyalty" in the North. In the army there was but one sentiment upon this subject; there, all party lines were obliterated, all party spirit forgotten. As the soldier stooped to place a cap over the pallid cheek and glazed eyes of a loved comrade, or bore-him bleeding from the

field of battle, he did not stop to think of party But while the honest sentiment of the neonle was as I have stated, there were individuals who were seeking to take advantage of the disturbed condition of the country for their own selfish ends. All history shows that there has been no cause so just and noble as not to encounter two classes of traitors; one, open and avowed, like the Tories in the Revolution; the other, professional hypocrites, who, while clamorous for "the cause," seek only to se-cure personal profit from the misfortunes of their country. No party was responsible for the conduct of

either of these classes; but the country was embarrassed by the acts of individual men belonging to each. The Army of the Potomac was regarded as the natural enemy of both. Justice to the great services of that army cannot be done without considering the difficulties it encountered from the unjust criticism of one and the unwise interferences of the other of these two

The army was composed not of hireling soldiers, but intelligent men fresh from the people, who un-derstood cicarly the true purposes of the war and the sentiment of the people of the Northern States. They knew that the honor of the North and the existence of the Government were confided to their keeping. They were intent upon this business and desired to have the war honestly and vigorously prosecuted in order to return to their homes. They recognized courage and capacity in their officers and hated fraud and humbug, whether it bore the stamp of authority from Washington or the approval of "our own correspondent." They might sometimes differ in opinion as to

political interference, but they were always a unit on the great issue of the war. It was natural that opinions among those distant from the seat of war should be conflicting. No doubt Congress thought it was carrying on the war. Statesmen always regard their work as all-important, and look upor armies as mechanical instruments of nedessity and the men of whom they are composed as parts of the machine; while soldiers look upon politicians as mere impediments to their march to victory, and believe that the highest duty of the statesman performed when he votes them their supplies. The camps were overrun with reporters and flooded with newspapers, and the army was at all

times informed of passing events If the soldiers were told or had reason to believe the war was delayed from sinister motives; that the people were intentionally deceived; that blood and treasure were wantonly squandered; that meritorious officers were removed and incompetent political tools put in their places, and that wise plans were nuilified or exposed and unwise interference had with the organization and movement of the army, how much more of wisdom and patriotism did require on the part of that army cheerfully and teadfastly at all times under such circumstances to serve the cause they had espoused.

If the future historians shall be able to show that the advice of the army of shoddy contractors and the complaints of the self-styled "truly loyal" place-seekers was more potent in council than the voices of all the Generals; that the supreme law of the land was ruthlessly violated; that the sacred writ of habeas corpus was illegally suspended and arbitrary arrests made of persons against whom no charge was ever framed, and that men were convicted, imprisoned and punished without proper proof; that spies and informers were kept constantly n camp, then be would thereby add to the events of the war only lessons of incalculable value to

mankind. Such facts will serve as a warning to future generations to be careful to whom they confide important trusts in periods of peril, and commemorate in all coming time the loyalty and forbearance of the Army of the Potomac. If, indeed, it must be that the story of desperate deeds and pernicious principles shall be inscribed on our history; if there are stains which ages will not efface, blots that time will not obliterate, let them remain as solemn admonitions to posterity

It must be told to the children of coming generations that even in a struggle for the life of a government whose first object and highest aim was the liberty and happiness of the people, there were men influenced by unhallowed lust for power and sordid motives for gain who prostituted their positions and wasted the blood and treasure of a confiding and patriotic people. It is not a pleasant theme to discuss, but the destiny of the country is above all parties, truth is above all men, and, so far as the survivors of the Army of the Potomac are interested, it is time the

facts were divulged and understood. FAVORITISM IN APPOINTMENTS. In speaking of the difficulties encountered by the army resulting from its location and surroundings, civil interference with its organization and plans may properly be estimated as an obstacle of the most significant and formidable character. The desire and strenuous efforts of politicians for the pointment of their friends to posts of command rrespective of their competency, and the envy and calousy excited among the officers in carrying out their designs; the system of espionage carried on in the camps, and encouragement of reports by private soldiers against their officers, all had a direct tendency to destroy the discipline and effi-

ciency of that army. It was understood by the army that promotion should be the reward of merit, and that vacancies as they occurred from the casualties of war should be filled by the selection of the most worthy of inferior rank. Instead of adhering to this rule, officers who had never seen a battle were frequently sent for assignment to commands whose officers had been killed in the line of duty, thus destroying the great ambition of soldiers. It was not uncommon for a Colonel to hold command of a brigade through several battles, and to win the approval and praise of his superiors and the love and confidence of his men, and then be sent back to his regiment in order to make a place for some recently appointed General from civil or political life. It became almost a by-word that the more an officer won the love and confidence of his command the more he increased the chances of his removal or supersedure. Thus commissions became political patronages and promotion the re-

ward of partisan zeal. Again, favoritism and nepotism were exhibited in many of the staff appointments, and in discharging from the service many to whom the soldier's life had become irksome, while an unjust discrimination was exercised towards many officers who had no political influence of the kind in favor at

The greatest mistake, however, was the failure to send recruits to the old regiments when they became weakened and depleted in the service. The old regiments were commanded by brave and experienced officers, in whom the men had confidence. The men were hardened and intred to duty, and knew how to take care of themselves either in the camp or on the battlefield. Instead of filling up these old organizations, new regiments were formed, of little service until they had ac-quired the habits and experience of soldiers, and brave and meritorious officers were mustered out of the service.

Such a course involved not only a waste of money for officers' salaries, but gave politicians an oppor-tunity to make 40 appointments of their friends to each regiment. The baleful influence upon the service and the wanton injustice to meritorious officers would be deemed sufficient to dishenrten any army. There was something remarkably sig-nificant and instructive in the fact that the policy of neglecting to recruit the old regiments and of forming entirely new regiments had its origin at

at Altoona. We will not pause to consider the abuse heaped upon the army because it did not throw itself unorganized and unequipped upon the enemy strong-ly intrenched at Centerville in the Winter of 1861 and 1862. I will not allude to the appointment of corps commanders without the recommendation, or knowledge even, of the commander of that army; nor the assignment of a civilian to that most important command, the Department and the defenses of Washington; or the detachment of Mo-Dowell, which was fatal to the success of the Peninsular campaign, nor the refusal to properly reenforce the army at Harrison's Landing, or the transfer of the army entirely to another com-mander. These last named matters were all within the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and without holding them up to criticism, these events suggest to the thoughtful mind the discouraging

experience which the army was called upon to en-But as this army has been severely criticized for its failure upon the l'eninsula, it is proper to state a few facts that have come to light by perusal of Confederate official reports, in order to compara the relative strength of the two armics upon that unfortunate campaign, and to show with what skill the army was handled and with what vaior it fought under such adverse circumstances. The record of the two armies in regard to their strength numerically was as follows: The Confederate army had 187 regiments of infantry, against 144 in the Union army, or 43 more; they had 89 batteries of artillery against 60 Union, or 29 more;

they had 14 regiments of cavalry against 8 in the Union army. The losses during this period were as follows: Confederate killed and wounded, 16, 525; Union killed and wounded, 9,796; total Contype. War is a game of politics. It was necessary federate loss, 19,149; total Union loss, 15,849. Thus, with an inferior number and under all the discouragement of failure of the campaign, it inflicted a loss of 25 per cent. more upon the enemy than itself sustained. SUBJECTED TO UNFAIR CRITICISM. While these events were occurring a packed ommittee, composed of civilians, sitting ostensi-

ly, or ostentationsly, to inquire into the conduct of the war, devoted its energies mainly to the examination of everybody who was willing to criticize the Army of the Potomac, its commander or officers, or had in mind some erroneous conclusions lpful to the purpose of making untrue history. There were also trades of criticism in the press, which seemed to enjoy the approval of the leading men to an extent sufficient to awaken the suspicion that they had their origin from somebody in authority. Corner-grocery patriots, mercantile Napaleons and home-guard veterans, none of whom had ever

been nearer the seat of war than Washington, were set to shouting that the Army of the Potemac should fill the enemy's intrenchments with dead bodies, in order to scale their ramparts, while the little bells" of the Secretaries of War and State men as Col. North and Gen. Stone. But what soldier murmured? If any one, his name was duly recorded on the black book kept by Baker and his spies at Washington, and let an enemy of this army duce such a name if he can.

What was the condition of the Army of the Po-tomac on September 2, 1852? I need not describe it. You all know what it had suffered and sustained upon the Peninsula, and its hurried march to and defeat under Pope. But did an army ever start upon a campaign with lighter hearts, more heroic determination, and more zeal in the cause and confidence in victory than this army possessed when in light marching order, stripped for the fight, it left Washington for the Maryland campaign? Knapsacks and baggage were left behind, that the march might not be cumbered. Those tried, war-worn, battle-scarred veterans

went through the streets of Washington just after

dark, and as they passed the Army Headquarters near the White House cheer upon cheer expressed more than the language of any tongue can describe he patient endurance, loyalty and confidence with which every heart was filled. At Antietam the blow was struck, and from it the Confederate army never fully recovered. Lee retreated into Virginia, and the army rested and waited for supplies. What was demanded on the part of those in au-thority at Washington towards this army at that time, and what did it receive? The army had been recalled when in sight of Richmond. It had fought the great battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and had defeated the enemy. It was ragged; shoes worn out, so that many soldiers were barefooted; they were without tents, and suffering from fatigues of continued marches. What words of praise or congratulation did it receive from Washington after Antietam? On the 20th of September Gen. McCleian, in a dispatch to the General commanding all he armies, felt impelled to say: "I regret that you find it necessary to couch every dispatch I have the nonor to receive from you in a spirit of fault-finding, and that you have not found time to say one word in commendation of the recent achievements of this army, or even to allude to them." Instead

of sympathy for its sufferings and praise for its courage, patriotism and good conduct, it was met with criticism for its failure to destroy the rebel army, and ordered to make another attack! The people have never realized the condition of the army at this time, or the stinging and depressing treatment it received from some quarters. There were during the war certain "imbued" people who regarded a soldier as a traveling salesman, capable of traveling all night and fighting all day. Such wiscacres never stopped to think that a sol-dier had to eat and be clothed; but the authorities

at Washington understood this matter well. A VISIT FROM LINCOLN. President Lincoln visited the Army of the Potos nac a few days after the battle of Antietam, reviewed the army and saw for himself its condition. The commander of the army accompanied him on his way back to Washington as far as the mountains near Boonsboro', and a scene occurred which well illustrates the character of the President. Seated upon a rock overlooking the battlefield of South Mountain, Mr. Lincoln calmiy and frankly stated to the General that he had thought that Mc-Clellan did not move fast enough, but that he was now satisfied that the General would move whenever it was prudent to do so; and he then and there told him, after discussing the condition of the army, not to march until he was entirely ready. Mr. Lincoln then returned to Washington, but very quickly it transpired that, inasmuch as Lee no longer threatened the Capital, another effort was

to be made to supersede the commander of the Army of the Potomac, and, accordingly, an order was obtained directing McClellan to cross into Virginia at once and attack Lee. The press clamored again for a forward movement. The people did not desire the army to move until it was supplied, and the General-in-Chief well knew it was, in fact, unable to comply with this order, the only purpose of which was to satisfy the public that there was unreasonable delay on the part of your commander, and thus furnish an apmrently just ground for his removal. As a part of the same scheme a letter was published from the Quartermaster's Department stating that the necesary supplies had all been sent to Harper's Ferry. It was true, they had been shipped, but the goods had not been received or distributed to the army. The army was without sufficient clothing, tents, etc., and had not the necessary ammunition for a campaign.* The army, however, never repined or nurmured. As soon as the supplies and necessary ammunition had been distributed, the army made ts march from Hagerstown to Warrenton.

day of November the position of affairs was as follows: The Army of the Potomac was concentrated, Lee and Longstreet were in our front on this side of the mountains at Culpeper, with the troops of Longstreet; while Jackson and the remainder of erate forces were scattered on the other side of the Blue Ridge, extending back towards the Potomac River some 50 miles. Jackson could not join Longstreet, as the passes over the mountains were held by our army, and it he made the attempt, certain defeat awaited him. Longstreet could not return to Jackson without retreating many miles south and crossing over the

It was made with great dispatch, and on the 7th

mountains to the west, which would ancover Richmond. Thus the forces of Longstreet would be crushed, or obliged to retreat. The opportune time had arrived when a decisive blow could be delivered to the scattered forces of Lee. The military student can reach no other conclusion from an impartial survey of the situation WHY MCCLELLAN WAS REMOVED.

The question will be asked: Why was McClellan Was it because he was dilatory in moving. He had already moved with such celerity as to surprise the enemy and separate his forces. Was it because he did not evince a disposition to fight? No: for had not the plans already been made and the orders to march issued which would have brought the united Army of the Potomac within 48 hours in actual collision with Longstreet's isolated command. Indeed, the advance-guard was in actual contact with the enemy's pickets. The answer must be that the better judgment and

purer intentions of the President at last yielded to close, powerful, aggressive and persistent influence that at various times had sought to interfere with the organization, discipline and movements of the It was the intention of McGlellan to move down

the right bank of the Rappahannock and seize Fredericksburg as soon as Longstreet was defeated or obliged to retreat, and then capture Richmond.

These plans were fully known to his successor. and the question will be pressed why they were not followed and the terrible catastrophe of the bat-tle of Fredericksburg averted. The enemy was allowed quietly to concentrate at this strong strategic place, while the Army of the Potomac was held in leash to await the determination of the question whether the General-in-Chief or the comander of that army should provide a few pon-

By this we imply no criticism on the conduct of the successor of Gen. McClellan, as the same infinence that removed him would have prevented a successful battle at this time. It was not a part of the political plan to end the war at that tin In the meantime many gallant and meritorious

*The wagons of my brigade had been sent for 10 conscenave days to Harper's Ferry for supplies, and mine back unable to get them.